(LIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2964.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1803.

NEW-YORK, October 24.

By the ship Pitt, capt. Campbell, in 38 days from Greenock, arrived yesterday, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received Glasgow papers and the Clyde Shipping List to the 11th of September. No event of importance has occurred, except the order of the British government, declaring the port of Havre blockaded.

In Ireland the courts of law were busy in trying the ringleaders engaged in the late conspiracy.

It was believed at Glasgow that the French *would* attempt the invasion of England.

The following are a few extracts from the latest papers.

GLASGOW, September 8.

NO news of any kind has been received from France of a later date than the 21st ult. At the same time it is very generally believed that some interesting events are about to happen, or have actually taken place in Paris. The British subjects detained in France, are, it is said, in consequence of a remonstrance by our government, to be immediately liberated.

Letters from Guernsey, state, that vigorous preparations are making on the French coast, supposed to be for the invasion of Guernsey and Jersey, which are, however, well prepared for the attack.

September 10.

Tuesday's London Gazette contains an order in council for the blockade of the entrance of the port of Havre-de-Grace, and the other ports of the Seine, and from this time all the measures, authorised by the law of nations, and the respective treaties between his majesty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate this blockade; by this spirited and wise measure, it will be rendered very difficult for France to procure articles of colonial produce, of which, it is said, she is known at present to be in great want. The line of coast from the mouth of the Elbe and the Weser to L'Orient is now completely blockaded, and not even a fishing smack dare venture out from the Scheldt, Dunkirk, Ostend, Calais, Boulogne, Havre, St. Maloes or Brest. Toulon being also blockaded, hardly a French vessel is to be seen in the Atlantic or Mediterranean. Several attacks have, of late, been made on the harbour and batteries of Boulogne by our vessels.

An expedition of the 4th regiment, 52d light infantry, 59th, 70th and rifle corps, is said to have sailed on Tuesday.

Flotilla off Boulogne, Aug. 30.

The enemy are so closely watched by our cruisers, and so much harrassed by our frequent attacks, that they no doubt begin to be heartily tired of our visit. Yesterday the Discovery, Bloodhound and Archer began at 11 o'clock, and kept up a continual fire with shot and shells, till four in the afternoon; the enemy at the same time, opened from all quarters, throwing very heavy shells and very long shot; but thank God, none of them did us any injury. One brig at the end of Boulogne Pier, was set on fire by a shell from the Discovery, and a good deal of other damage was done by the bombardment.

September 3, eight o'clock.

We have just made the retreat from a hot action with the batteries; shot and shells have been flying about like hail for nearly three hours; but none of the squadron, as far as I could discover, has sustained any injury. Our vessel fired about thirty shot; our people work the guns exceedingly well, and with great quickness. Had not the wind been too much to the north, we should have continued our attack a little longer. We have now hauled off for the night; but I imagine we shall be at it again in the morning.

The Spanish messenger who lately arrived with dispatches from the court of Madrid left town last Saturday on his return, with the *ultimatum* of our cabinet.

NEW-YORK, October 25.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the ship Iris, Skinner, which arrived yesterday, in 40 days from London, we have papers to 11th September, but the intelligence from that quarter still continues uninteresting. These papers are entirely silent on the intentions of Russia, and seem to have disappointed their expectations of support from her. A secret expedition sailed from England, on the 6th of September, steering a westerly course, consisting of 6000 men, under the command of general Moore, and on the 10th it was reported in London, that it had landed in Cherbourg, and destroyed the naval preparations there, but that in re-embarking, the 70th regiment and a rifle corps, had been made prisoners. This report, however, did not gain credit. Some were of opinion that this expedition was destined to visit Portugal; but the smallness of the armament rendered that improbable. Fears were entertained that Portugal would be invaded by the French; but as the army for this purpose must pass through Spain, it would involve that country immediately in the war —an occurrence which Buonaparte at present does not wish for. On the other hand, Britain seems restrained from declaring war against Spain by the weakness of Portugal. A very active press had taken place in that country for soldiers, and their ships were equipping with the greatest expedition, in which it was intended to go to Brazil if necessary. On the 9th of September an order was sent to all the churches in Portugal not to marry any person under the age of 45 years, the probable object of which was to recruit the army. It is said that Buonaparte made a demand on the government for a certain sum to be paid annually to France during the war; and on being told that the revenues of the country would not admit of such a regulation, he replied, that he did not deny the truth of the statement, but that he would contrive to double them. Great preparations were making at Chatham; all the lighters there and at Sheerness were fitting up for the reception of carronades from 12 to 18 pounders, for the defence of the Medway; a platform was raising for the embarkation of troops; and eleven engineers and above 2000 men were employed in the fortifications. In Dublin, the trial of the rebels continued, and several executions had taken place in addition to those mentioned in our former accounts; Redmond, in whose house a great number of pikes were found, shot himself on the 5th September; but as the slugs had not penetrated the brain, it was expected he would recover. The French ambassador at the Porte is stated to have presented a memorial, demanding the reason why the Turkish ambassador, appointed to go to Paris, had not set out. The divan pleaded the war between France and England as a reason, it being necessary to give the ambassador fresh instructions. This, however, did not satisfy general Brune, who gave in a note conceived in such positive terms, that the Turkish ambassador set out for Paris, without further delay. In a London paper, of the 6th September, we find lieutenant J. Murray promoted to the command of the Stork; it is very probable, therefore, that the people who robbed and abused capt. Cook, in the Fox, as mentioned in yesterday's paper, really belonged to "the Stork sloop of war, commanded by the *honourable* captain Murray.

[*N. Y. Daily Adv.*]

Our boat returned at a late hour last night from the Hook, bringing files of London papers, prices current, and Lloyd's lists to the 10th, and Paris papers to the 15th of September.

On a slight glance of these papers, we do not find that any political event of importance has transpired in Europe.

The Paris Argus of the 10th, contains a pompous account of the capture, by citizen James Perroud, commanding the French privateer Bellona, of the English East Indiaman Lord Nelson, of 1000 tuns.

Capt. Skinner, of the Iris, has brought out dispatches for our government.

When the South-Carolina sailed, Havre was blockaded by the British; and it was expected they would bombard it immediately. The French are determined to attempt the invasion of England.

The British government contemplate throwing a chain across the Thames, at the entrance of that river, to impede the designs of the enemy in the projected invasion.

Letters from Bourdeaux, mention that the principal commissary of marine there had notified the chamber of commerce that privateering from the port of Bourdeaux will no longer be authorised.

LONDON, September 3.

A Spanish house of the first respectability at Hamburg, has received information from Cadiz, that the Spanish cabinet positively refuses the passage of a French army through Spain, to take possession of Portugal. Spain has given orders to form an army of 40,000 men on the frontier provinces bordering on France. The French are said to insist not only on the free passage of the troops through Spain, &c. to Portugal, but also upon an expedition by land and sea against Gibraltar. We give this report as it has reached us; but it is by no means probable that the court of Madrid, however manifest the justice of its cause may be, will risk the existence of the Spanish monarchy by engaging in a war with France.

September 5.

The inhabitants of Dublin continue to be agitated by reports of intended insurrections, but nothing new has occurred. A very considerable number of persons have now been apprehended, but whether any of them were connected with the late attempt or were planning new ones, remains still a secret.

It is said that several large manufacturers, who have been long working night and day for government in the preparation of equipages, and other field stores, have been abruptly stopped in their orders within the course of the last two or three days, and told to discharge the whole of their men, which has also been done, and in some instances, to the number of from four to five hundred.

Letters from Guernsey, dated on Wednesday, state that one of our cruisers on Tuesday stood into Cancale Bay, but the enemy's gun boats were stationed beyond the reach of her guns. They appeared in the same condition they were in a fortnight since.

Capt. Bicknell, of the American ship Victory, on Friday, arrived at Cowes, from Rotterdam, and reports that there are a thousand gun and other vessels in readiness in the Maese, for the invasion of this country, and that the coast is crowded with soldiers.

A cutter from Guernsey, which came into Plymouth, on Thursday, with French prisoners, has brought intelligence that the most vigorous preparations were making on the enemy's coast, supposed to be for the invasion of Jersey and Guernsey.

The prefects of the several departments in France are said to be now preparing addresses to Buonaparte, praying that he will not personally engage in the expedition against Britain, but preserve from the possibility of danger, a life, now become essential to the happiness of the republic.

September 8.

It seems now to be generally believed that an expedition is about to be attempted against some part of the enemy's shores. Though we have suspected, from various circumstances, that something of this kind was in agitation, we have forborne to state any thing particular on the subject. As it must now be within the reach of general observation, the same delicacy seems no longer necessary. Indeed, it is now known, that the brigade under general Moore, consisting of the 4th, or king's own, 52d light infantry, 59th, 70th, and rifle corps, embarked at Hastings on Monday, on board of transports and other vessels, assembled for that purpose. It is reported that they sailed for the westward. We heard it suggested that they might be joined by more troops from another quarter. The destination of this expedition is, and ought to be a secret. We shall not therefore attempt to penetrate the mystery. It seems obvious, however, that the service to be performed, must be of that kind that can be atchieved by a coup de main. The number does not appear to be very considerable.

We understand that it is settled that lord Cathcart goes to Ireland as commander in chief. Lord Hardwicke remains as lord lieutenant, and the intention, if there was any, of employing marquis Cornwallis, is abandoned.

September 9.

The following is an extract of a letter received by the Fox cutter from an eminent merchant in Lisbon:

"LISBON, September 2.

"The Fox cutter arrived here last Sunday, and sails this evening for England. I avail myself of the opportunity to request that you will by no means execute the orders sent by the Auckland packet, as I conceive this country to be in very great danger of French invasion. French troops are already in Spain, and our ambassador Frere, at Madrid, is expected every day on his way to England. It seems the Spaniards are determined to unite with France against this country; and the prince of Brazils is absolutely fitting out his fleet, resolved to quit Europe for his settlements in South-America. The greatest consternation prevails here, and I much fear the British factory will suffer considerably, having few ships here, and not one of war to protect them."

Two expeditions are very confidently spoken of, one of which is to sail from Deal, where preparations are making for that purpose. This is destined, it is supposed, for Brittany, and it is even rumoured that some militia regiments have offered their services on the occasion. At all events we may venture to predict that a descent will be made by us on the enemy's coast before he attempts to invade ours.

A survey has been made, and the points marked out on several of the rivers in the vicinity of London, for erecting dams across the same, in order to inundate the low lands in case of the approach of an invading enemy.

September 10.

The special commission which sat in Dublin on Monday last, waited for some time for Redmond, who was ordered to be brought up for trial, but were informed by the gaoler that the culprit had shot himself a few minutes before. The ball entered the left

part of his head, but the wound was not immediately fatal. Some expectation was even entertained of his recovery. In this man's house a depot of pikes was discovered, and he is supposed to have been one of the principal agents in the rebellion.

Another rebel, named Clare, was tried and convicted on Monday; and Beggs, who had been found guilty on Saturday, though recommended to mercy by the jury, was brought up, and sentence of death was passed upon him. Byrne, who was tried and convicted last Friday, was executed in Thomas-street, on Monday. Dublin and the provinces remain tranquil.

It was yesterday reported that one of our flotillas had made a descent on or near Havre-de-Grace, and that the 7th regiment had suffered considerably.

There is a considerable share of anxiety entertained respecting the next mail from Lisbon. The advances of the enemy have excited much alarm; and the ultimate result is looked for with a deep felt concern.

Such is the apprehension of invasion in Portugal, that an ecclesiastic mandate has been issued, to forbid all marriages where the man is not above the age of 45, and this is said to be done for the purpose of procuring *recruits*.

PLYMOUTH, September 7.

The American brig which sailed on Saturday last for Havre-de-Grace, is brought back by one of the cutters, and is now at anchor in the Sound. After her sailing from hence, information was given to admiral Sir J. Colpoys, K. B. commander in chief, &c. of his majesty's ships and vessels at this port, of a French pilot who was in our service being secreted on board, for the purpose of conveying to France what intelligence, in his capacity as pilot to the ship he belonged, he had gleaned, either with respect to soundings of our coast, bearings, distances, and the state of the force at this port. With the proper officers, and a warrant from a justice of the peace, the vessel was boarded and searched, the American captain offering to take his oath, if such a person was concealed on board his vessel, he did not know a syllable of the business, and he was sure, hid without his privity or consent. After opening several concealed places, and searching the ship very narrowly, the French pilot was fortunately discovered under a scuttle, lying at full length, and immediately secured, and the vessel detained till an examination took place at dock, before the reverend justice Williams, which occurred yesterday, when the American captain took his oath he knew nothing of the circumstance of the French pilot's being concealed in his vessel. He is ordered to appear this day before Mr. Justice Williams, at ten o'clock with the pilot, and all persons concerned, to undergo a further examination. It is supposed the French pilot will be committed for trial.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26.

We are indebted to capt. Wilson, of the schooner Fair American, from Nevis, (says the editor of the Morning Chronicle of yesterday,) for a file of the St. Kitt's Chronicle to the 23d of September, it contains the account of the defeat of the French expedition from Guadaloupe against Antigua—official information of which had been received. Capt. Wilson informs us that five sail of American vessels had been carried into St. Kitt's for adjudication; all vessels to and from Guadaloupe and Martinique are sent in without discrimination, those islands being in a state of blockade. On receiving the intelligence of the attempt on Antigua, at Montferrat, that island was immediately placed under martial law. Similar precautions had been taken in several of the other Carribean Islands.

A letter from Bourdeaux, dated September 4th, says, "General Angereau has just entered Spain, with an army of 45,000 men."

October 27.

By the arrivals at New-York, we have received London papers to the 10th of September; and Lloyd's List to the same date. They will furnish many articles for our future numbers. Our correspondent, under date of London, Sept. 9, says, "For some time past we have been quite in the dark as to foreign events: No French papers are suffered to come over. Bags of letters arrive from France every now and then at the foreign post-office, but no papers. By what we learn from private letters, no secret expedition is designed there; nor, if there was, can their vessels get out, for now, not only Dunkirk, Ostend, Calais and Boulogne, but Havre, at the mouth of the Seine, is blockaded by our squadrons. The invasion of Great-Britain is given up, for the present at least, and Portugal, poor Portugal, it appears by the last advices is to be the next victim of Buonaparte's rapacity. An army of 40,000 men have marched to the Spanish frontiers for this purpose. The last dispatches from our fleet lying off that coast, seem to corroborate that intelligence. The British merchants there are shipping their effects for England, as the only place for safety. Important intelligence may therefore be expected from Portugal. In the interim such an invasion must involve Spain in the contest. The Spanish king, for want of power to oppose the French, must suffer them to overrun Portugal, the English will be driven from the country, their property seized, the government deposed, and the country sold to Spain for an extravagant sum of money. This seems to be the *dernier resort* of consular vengeance against Great-Britain!"

WASHINGTON, October 26.

LOUISIANA TREATY.

On Monday, in the house of representatives, Mr. R. Grifwold made the following motion:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house, a copy of the treaty between the French republic and Spain, of the first of October, 1800, together with a copy of the deed of cession from Spain executed in purtuance of the same treaty conveying Louisiana to France, (if any such deed exists;) also copies of such correspondence between the government of the United States and the government or minister of Spain (if any such correspondence has taken place) as will show the assent or dissent of Spain to the purchase of Louisiana by the United States, together with copies of such other documents as may be in the department of state, or any other department of this government tending to ascertain whether the united states have, in fact, acquired any title to the province of Louisiana by the treaties with France, of the 30th of April, 1803.

On this motion a debate ensued which continued till near 6 o'clock in the evening. Successive questions were taken on the different members of the motion, some of which were agreed to, and others disagreed to; when the final question was taken by yeas and nays on the whole as amended, which was lost—Yeas 57—Nays 59.

Yesterday at 11 o'clock the house of representatives went into committee of the whole, on the message of the president communicating the Louisiana treaty.—Mr. Dawson in the chair.

Mr. Randolph moved in addition to the proposition, before submitted by him, declaring it expedient to pass the necessary laws for carrying the treaty into operation, two additional propositions, the one for referring to a select committee so much of the message as relates to the establishment of a provisional government over Louisiana, and the other for referring to the committee of ways and means so much of the message as relates to appropriating 60 millions of francs, and making provision for the payment of the demands of our citizens on the French government.

On agreeing to the first proposition of Mr. Randolph, the debate on the constitutionality and expediency of the treaty was commenced by Mr. G. Grifwold of New-York, who questioned its constitutionality on the grounds that the constitution did not authorise an extention of the territory of the United States, and that, in violation of the constitution, the treaty gave a preference to ships of Spain and France entering the ports of Louisiana over the Atlantic ports.

These were the principal grounds of objection, and were urged by Messrs. G. Grifwold, Jos. Lewis, Griffin, Purviance, Thatcher, R. Grifwold, and Dana; and repelled by Messrs. J. Randolph, Elliot, Sanford, Smilie, Crowninshield, Nicholson, Rodney, and Mitchill. The debate did not close till about 8 o'clock in the evening, when the question was taken on the several motions of Mr. Randolph, and carried by great majorities. The committee then rose and reported the resolutions; which were immediately considered by the house.

On the *first* resolution, being a declaration that it was expedient to pass the necessary laws to carry the treaty into operation, the yeas and nays were required, and were yeas 90—nays 25.

The question was then put on the *two* other resolutions; as above stated, and carried without a division.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, October 19.

Resolved unanimously, That this house is penetrated with a full sense of the eminent services rendered to his country in the most arduous times by the late SAMUEL ADAMS, deceased; and that the members thereof wear a crape on the left arm for one month, in testimony of the national gratitude and reverence towards the memory of that undaunted and illustrious patriot.

Saturday, October 22.

Louisiana Treaty.

The following message was received from the president of the United States by Mr. Harvie, his secretary:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

In my communication to you, of the 17th instant, I informed you that conventions had been entered into, with the government of France, for the cession of Louisiana to the United States. These, with the advice and consent of the senate, having now been ratified and my ratification exchanged for that of the first consul of France in due form, they are communicated to you for consideration in your legislative capacity. You will observe that some important conditions cannot be carried into execution, but with the aid of the legislature; and that time presses a decision on them without delay.

The ulterior provisions also suggested in the same communication, for the occupation and government of the country, will call for early attention. Such information, relative to its government, as time and distance have permitted me to obtain, will be ready to be laid before you within a few days. But as permanent arrangements for this object may require time and deliberation, it is for your consideration whether you will not forthwith make such temporary provisions for the preservation, in the mean-while, of order and tranquillity in the country, as the case may require.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Oct. 21st, 1803.

The message having been read,

Mr. Huger hoped the reading of the treaty and conventions would be dispensed with, and that they would be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. Randolph hoped they would be read.

The reading of course was proceeded with—which being finished,

Mr. Randolph moved a reference of the message, and of the document, accompanying it, to the committee of the whole house on Monday; which motion was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Randolph begged leave to submit a resolution, arising out of the message, which he hoped would be considered at that time, for the purpose of referring it to the same committee to whom had been just referred the message.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made for carrying into effect the treaty and conventions concluded at Paris on the 30th April, 1803, between the United States of America and the French republic.

Referred to the same committee, without a division.

Mr. Dawson, from the committee to whom had been refered two propositions of amendment to the constitution, made a report in part, as follows:

The committee to whom were referred two resolutions proposing amendments to the constitution of the United States relative to the election of president and vice-president, have, according to order, had the same under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following report, in part.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the different states as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said constitution, viz.

In all future elections of president and vice-president the electors shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves—The person having a majority of all the electors for president shall be the president; and if there shall be no such majority, the president shall be chosen from the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list for president, by the house of representatives, in the manner directed by the constitution—the person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president shall be the vice-president, and in case of an equal number of votes for two or more persons for vice-president, they being the highest on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president from those having such equal number, in the manner directed by the constitution.

Referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, 22d October, 1803.

Agreeably to notice given by Mr. Breckinridge yesterday, he had leave to bring in a bill "To enable the president of the United States to take possession of the territories ceded by France to the United States by the treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th day of April last," which was read;

Ordered, That it pass to the second reading. The bill is in the following words:

"*BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to take possession of, and occupy the territories ceded by France to the United States, by the treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th day of April last between the two nations; and that he may for that purpose, and in order to maintain in the said territories the authority of the United States, employ any part of the army and navy of the United States, and of the force authorised by an act passed the 3d day of March last, entitled "An act directing a detachment from the militia of the United States, and for erecting certain arsenals which he may deem necessary;" And so much of the sum appropriated by the said act as may be necessary is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying this act into effect; to be applied under the direction of the president of the United States.

"Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That until congress shall have made provision for the temporary government of the said territories, all the military, civil, and judicial powers exercised by the officers of the existing government of the same, shall be vested in such person or persons, and shall be exercised in and in such manner as the president of the United States shall direct."

BALTIMORE, October 31.

Captain Chandler, of the ship James, from Liverpool, brings verbal information to the following effect—that previous to his sailing it was reported fifteen counties in Ireland had declared themselves independent, that several Guineamen had deferred sailing from Liverpool until the question of peace or war with Spain should be finally settled, and letters of marque and reprisal were expected to be issued immediately. The Lord Nelson Indiaman had been recaptured from the French, after a smart engagement, in which it was supposed she would have proved victorious, had not an English fleet have in sight which obliged her to strike. Captain Chandler has a paper with him to the 20th September, but was compelled on his passage to give it to the command

of a British cruiser; the latest he brought was to the 17th, the contents of which are not very interesting.

We hear from Washington, that on Saturday the bill appropriating the sums required by the treaty between the United States and France, relative to Louisiana, was read the third time in the house of representatives, and passed by a large majority, 86 voting for, and 7 against it—It was also the same day passed in the senate without opposition.

Dr. Eustis, in the house of representatives, after delivering a handsome eulogium on the death of judge Pendleton, of Virginia, moved, that the house go into mourning for thirty days, which was agreed to.

Dublin news to the 22d of September, via New-York, is received, but no mention of any recent commotion in Ireland is made, although arrests and executions are multiplying daily.

Berbice and Oronoke have shared the fate of Demerara, having both been surrendered to the English. [*Boston Centinel.*]

A London paper of September 9, says, the victualling office has received orders to supply provisions for 100,000 men, for one year, commencing the 1st of January next.

Annapolis, November 3.

On Thursday last the subscription purse of one hundred and thirty-eight dollars was run for over the course near this city, and won by Mr. Lloyd's horse Tanner.

On Friday last JOHN KILTY, Esq; was appointed register of the land-office for the western shore of this state, in the room of JOHN CALLAHAN, Esq; deceased.

Lately died, at his seat in Prince-George's county, major THOMAS SNOWDEN, in about the 55th year of his age. Fully to do justice to the merits of this worthy character, to eulogize the many virtues that adorned his bosom, his benevolence, sincerity, and unparalleled hospitality, would require an enthusiastic eloquence commensurate with our admiration of the man, and the sorrow we feel at the eternal farewell he has taken of this earthly scene. None have walked through life with less reproach, and few indeed have obtained more deserved praise.—Of solid judgment, with a pure and sincere heart, the affectionate husband of a truly amiable wife, and the kind and indulgent parent of deserving children, it is natural for his family, his relatives and friends, to feel acutely, and deeply to lament his death. They have lost a treasure, his country a friend, old age a sure protector and support, youth a model, and christianity a pious follower. But the grief of his poorer fellow-citizens will be the highest testimony of his worth; always was he the compassionate auditor, never failing to sympathise with the distressed, and seldom, if ever, refusing his bounty or advice to those who stood in need or solicited his help. The name of the benevolent John Howard has reached the most distant shores, his virtuous acts of humanity, though glorious and extensive, could not have been less interested than those of him whose memory we cherish. His example proved, how true is the resemblance of charity to a well of living water, from which thousands may be supplied, without diminishing its source, but alas! the wheel of life has stopped, he has sunk into the tomb, but not into oblivion: let us reflect that like an honest labourer, who has toiled all the day, he is gone early in the evening to receive his reward. This tribute of respect is paid by one, who knew his virtues, enjoyed the blessings of his friendship, and honours departed excellence."

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be SOLD, on Saturday the nineteenth of November next, for cash, at John Woodard's tavern, on Elk-Ridge, formerly occupied by William Spurrier,

THREE small parcels of land, to wit: Part of a tract called GROSS'S FOREST, ADDITION to HOSS'S PARK, and part of a tract called THE ADDITION, containing in the whole about eighty-five acres, taken as the property of Richard Stringer's heirs, at the suit of William Anderson and Askew Bickell, one at the suit of Thorowgood Smith, surviving partner of Gwinn and Smith.

Also will be sold, at the same time, part of RANGER'S RIDGE, BROWN'S ADDITION, and GOOD FELLOWSHIP, containing two hundred and eighty acres, more or less, whereon Zachariah Brown lives, taken as the property of Elie Brown, at the suit of Henry Howard, use of Margaret Howard, from Anne-Arundel county court, on a small judgment of Christopher Black, and for officers fees.

At the same time and place will be sold, by Vachel Dorsey, of Henry, on a credit which will be made known on the day of sale, part of a tract or parcel of land called PLEASANT PLAINS, containing about three hundred and fifty acres, more or less.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

October 20, 1803.

To be SOLD, on the 9th day of November, 1803, on nine months credit,

EIGHTEEN head of cattle and a handsome saddle horse. The purchaser or purchasers to give bond or notes, with interest from the day of sale with approved security. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

October 24, 1803. J. E. TILLY.

The subscriber will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, agreeably to an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, on Monday the 21st inst. for READY CASH,

A PART of the personal estate of CHARLES STEWART, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of 4 yoke of oxen, 4 milch cows, 4 work horses, 15 head of sheep, 1 wheat fan, 1 iron boiler of 42 gallons, 1 dish, and some plantation utensils.

MARY STEWART, Administratrix.

November 1, 1803.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, for CASH, on Friday the 25th of November, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of WILLIAM MILLER, deceased, near South river church,

ALL the personal property of the deceased, consisting of household furniture, stock, and plantation utensils. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock, A. M.

MILCAH WILLIAMS.

LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on Monday the twenty-eighth day of November next, at twelve o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,

THE dwelling plantation of THOMAS WILLIAMS, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, containing, by estimation, seven hundred and thirty acres, situate in Prince-George's county, about twenty miles from the city of Annapolis, and twelve miles from the city of Washington. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, with approved security, for paying the purchase money, with interest within twelve months from the day of sale.

NICHOLAS BREWER, } Trustees.
ALLEN B. DUCKETT, }

October 31, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of THOMAS WILLIAMS, deceased, to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, within three months from the day of sale.

NICHOLAS BREWER, } Trustees.
ALLEN B. DUCKETT, }

ADVERTISEMENT.

A NATIVE and citizen of France, and once possessed of a large and abundant fortune, situated in the island of St. Domingo, I necessarily contracted some debts in France, and also in that island. These debts were very inconsiderable, when compared with my ability to pay them, and would have been promptly discharged if demanded whilst my situation remained as it was when they were contracted. The troubles of my native country drove me to seek refuge in Maryland in the year 1793, and the subsequent revolutions in St. Domingo have stript me of all my property, except a mere trifle, which I brought with me to Maryland. Those who had demands against me for European transactions have taken from me that trifle I had here, and have left me unable to pay the demands of the like nature that are still outstanding against me. To protect my body, sixty-five years old, and worn down with disease and misfortune, from the horrors of a gaol, I shall petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland to pass an insolvent act in my favour, of which I thus publicly give notice.

JEAN PAYEN BOISNEUF.

Frederick county, October 29, 1803.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

VACHEL DORSEY, of JOHN.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on Monday the 31st of October, a very likely negro fellow named SAM, 23 years old, about five feet, five or six inches high, of a dark complexion, has a good set of teeth, and is very artful; I cannot particularize his cloaths, as he has a variety, and such as are very good, among which is a genteel pair of buckskin pantaloons, and a pair of half boots. It is highly probable it is his intention to go entirely off, and has obtained a free pass to assist him. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, by the subscriber, living on West river, in Anne-Arundel county, and State of Maryland.

GASSAWAY WATKINS.

November 1, 1803.

MAREEN B. DUVALL

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has just received a complete CHOICE of DRY GOODS, suitable to the present season; also cutlery and groceries, the whole of which will be sold at the most reduced prices.

Annapolis, October 18, 1803.

NOTICE,

IS hereby given, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, praying an act of insolvency to discharge me from debts which, from a variety of misfortunes, I am unable to pay.

PHILIP TRUMAN BRISCOE.

Charles county, October 10, 1803.

Book and Stationary Store,

AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

FOR SALE,

A variety of Books and Stationary,

AMONGST WHICH ARE—

LAWS of Maryland, 2 vols. 4to. Laws of the United States, 5 vols. Harris's Entries, 2 vols. Denon's Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, 2 vols. Wilson's Account of the British Expedition to Egypt, Public Characters, foreign and American, Dickenson's Works, 2 vols. Life of Buonaparte, Condorcet on the Human Mind, Gordon's American War, 3 vols. Heath's Memoirs, Robinson's Proofs, Volney's Ruins, Washington's Letters, 2 vols. Blair's Lectures, 2 vols. Practical Farmer, Beauties of the Spectator, Seneca's Morals, Marshall on Gardening, 2 vols. Moore on Education, Morse's Gazetteer, Brookes's Gazetteer, Description of China, Embassy to China, Hume's Dialogues, Themistocle's Letters, Whitaker's Gibbon, Cook's Voyages, Irish Bulls, Looker On, Malet du Pan, Perouse's Voyages, Spirit of Despotism, Paine's Works, 2 vols. Sham Patriot, Telleamie, Parent's Friend, 2 vols. Hamilton on Education, 2 vols. Gibson's Surveying, 2 vols. Blair's Sermons, 2 vols. Volney's Travels, Jefferson's Notes, Thompson's Family Physician, Buchan's do. Wood's Switzerland, Necker on Power, Modern Europe, Catteau's Sweden, Concert of Princes, Life of Burke, 2 vols. Stael on the Passions, Thompson's Travels, Johnson's Lives of the British Poets, Burney's Metastasio, 3 vols. De Foe's Voyages, Stone's Agriculture, Exile of Kotzbue, Story Teller, Washingtoniana, American Revolution, Franklin's Works, Thompson's Seasons, Farrier, Kotzbue's Life, Kotzbue's Works, Boyle's Voyages, Pocket Library, President's Speeches, Philip Quarl, Carver's, Mungo Park and Damberger's Travels, Friend of Women, Works of Nature, The Task, Slave of Passion, Clerk's Magazine, Tears and Smiles, Pleasures of Hope, Sandford and Merton, Mason's Monitor, Lady's Library, New Mirror, New Pleasing Instructor, Principles of Eloquence, History of the Devil, Addisonian Miscellany, Siamese Tales, Memoirs of Mrs. Robinson, Messiah, Montague's Travels, Oriental Moralist, Constantius and Pulchera, History of Siam, Goldsmith's Greece, Patriotic Songster, Religious Courtship, Goldsmith's Rome, Ahiman Rezon, Burrough's Memoirs, Barrow's Travels, Barrington's Voyage, Hull's Tales, Genlis's Dramas, Riccoboni's Theatres, Letters from Scandinavia, 2 vols. Sheridan's Reading, Persian Tales, 2 vols. Sentimental Journey, Forsyth on Fruit Trees, An Epitome of do. The Farmer's Boy, by Bloomfield, Fordyce's Addresses to Young Men, Letter Writer, Broad Grins, by Coleman, Songster's Magazine, &c.

PLAYS, &c.

Select Plays, 4 vols. The Marriage Promise, John Bull, Mourning Bride, Folly as it Flies, Winter's Tale, The Secret, Count Benyowsky, Lover's Vows, The Robbers, Poor Gentleman, Sixty-Third Letter, The Orphan, Life, Douglas, Adelmorn the Outlaw, Speed the Plough, Point of Honour, The Jew, A Bold Stroke for a Wife, Every one has his Fault, Taming of the Shrew, As you Like it, Romeo and Juliet, Voice of Nature, Tale of Mystery, Alfonzo, Pizarro, The Gamester, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

Bibles, Testaments, Psalters, Prayer Books, in Morocco and plain binding, Knox's Essays, 2 vols. Sheridan, Walker's pronouncing, Boyer's, (French) Alexander's, Entick's, Jones's, Sheridan Improved, and Perry's Dictionaries, Dilworth's Assistant, Enfield's Speaker, Fisher's Young Man's Companion, Gough's Arithmetic, Scot's Lessons, Looking Glass for the Mind, Harrison's Grammer, Dilworth and Webster's American Spelling Books, Chap do. and Books for Children.

STATIONARY, &c.

Folio post, quarto do. thick, thin, superior gilt and hot pressed wove, Demy and Foolscap writing paper, Blank receipt books, Cyphering and Copy do. Quills, Inkstands, Glass do. Ink sockets, Inkpowder, Slates and Slate-pencils, Black lead do. Red and Black Sealing wax, Wafers, Wrapping paper, India rubber, Playing cards, Pasteboard, &c.

Penknives, Silver Pencil Cases and Pens, Pocket Books, Toothbrushes, &c.

ALMANACS, for 1804.

Pocket Almanacs.

The Farmer's, Town and Country, Annual Visitor and Commercial Almanacs.

TAVERN,

To be LET, or SOLD,

THAT noted stand for a tavern, on the Baltimore road, lately in the occupation of Mr. THOMAS W. HEWITT, with about one hundred acres of land. For terms apply to

EDWARD PUMPHREY.

LAST NOTICE.

I ONCE more give notice to the creditors of JOSEPH DEALE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to bring in their claims, legally attested, on or before the 7th day of November next, as a distribution will be made, and they excluded from all benefit of said estate.

SAMUEL DEALE, Administrator.

October 14, 1803.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, on Friday the 18th of November next, for CASH, if fair, if not the first fair day,

THE perſonal eſtate of THOMAS BEARD, deceaſed, conſiſting of a negro man, hogs, houſehold furniture, and plantation utenſils, &c.

ANNE BEARD, Adminiſtratrix.

All perſons having claims againſt ſaid deceaſed are requeſted to bring them in, legally authenticated, previous to the day of ſale.

October 26, 1803. 2

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general aſſembly for an act of inſolvency.

THOMAS BIDDLE, jun.

Cecil county, October 10, 1803. 2

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt ANNE TOOTELL, late of Annapolis, deceaſed, are requeſted to render them legally authenticated, and thoſe in any manner indebted to the ſaid deceaſed, to make payment, to

JOHN RANDALL, Adminiſtrator.

Annapolis, October 12, 1803. 3X

By His Excellency

JOHN FRANCIS MERCER,

Governor of the State of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly of Maryland did, by an act paſſed at November ſeſſion, ſeventeen hundred and ninety, entitled, An act directing the time, places and manner, of holding elections for repreſentatives of this ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States, and for the regulation of the ſaid elections, and alſo to repeal the act of aſſembly therein mentioned, direct, that the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers and inſtruments, containing the number of votes for repreſentatives of the ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States, ſhould enumerate and aſcertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and perſon choſen as a repreſentative; we, in purſuance of the directions of the ſaid act, do, by this our proclamation, declare, that JOHN CAMPBELL, Eſquire, was elected for the firſt diſtrict, WALTER BOWIE, Eſquire, was elected for the ſecond diſtrict, THOMAS PLATER, Eſquire, was elected for the third diſtrict, DANIEL HEISTER, Eſquire, was elected for the fourth diſtrict, NICHOLAS RUXTON MOORE and WILLIAM MACCREERY, Eſquires, were elected for the fifth diſtrict, JOHN ARCHER, Eſquire, was elected for the ſixth diſtrict, JOSEPH HOPPER NICHOLSON, Eſquire, was elected for the ſeventh diſtrict, and JOHN DENNIS, Eſquire, was elected for the eighth diſtrict.

Given in Council, at the city of Annapolis, under the ſeal of the ſtate of Maryland, this ſeventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and three.

JOHN F. MERCER.

By the Governor.

NINIAN PINKNEY, clerk of the Governor and Council.

In COUNCIL, October 17, 1803.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation be published three times in each week for the ſpace of two weeks ſucceſſively, in the American, Telegraphe, Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, Maryland Gazette, National Intelligencer, American Advocate, Bartgis's paper Frederick-town, Greeves's paper Hagar's-town, and Smith's paper, Eaſton. 3X

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living at the Upper ferry on South River, in Anne-Arundel county, on Wedneſday the 21ſt ult. a negro man named CHARLES, about twenty-two or twenty-three years old, five feet ſeven inches high, of a yelloviſh complexion, the inſide of one of his ears has a knot occaſioned by a fall, his foreteeth are very broad, has a very broad foot and narrow heel; had on when he went away a green coat, ſtriped waiſt-coat, and oſnabrig trouſers, and had other cloaths in a bundle which are unknown. He was ſeen near the city of Baltimore a few days after he went off.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid negro in Baltimore gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward. I hereby forewarn all perſons from employing or harbouring him.

THOMAS PINDLE.

October 6, 1803. 2

THERE is at the plantation of SAMUEL W. DORSEY, taken up as a ſtray, a dark brown HORSE, about ſeven years old, fifteen hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder WH joined together, though not very perceivable, has a white ſpot on the left ſide of his back, racks and paces, and is ſhod with old ſhoes. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 2

WE intend to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, to paſs a law empowering us to ſell the real eſtate of the late Mr. John Brown, of Prince-George's county, or as much thereof as will pay his debts.

AGNES BROWN,
JOHN H. BROWN.

Prince-George's county, September 1, 1803. 8X

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office Annapolis, September 30, 1803.

GEORGE BEVANS (2), Mrs. Brice, Annapolis; James Bowie, Joſeph Butler, near Annapolis.

Gabriel Chriſtie, John Callahan (4), Fanny Campbell, Annapolis; Thomas Coſeld, Maryland.

Joſeph Evans, Annapolis.

John Gwinn (7), Samh. Godman, Thomas Gibbs, for Charles Booth, Mrs. Gifford, Anne-Arundel county.

Samuel H. Howard (3), Annapolis.

George Jennings, Richard J. Jones, Milly Jones, Annapolis.

Robert W. Lambdin, Annapolis; Mrs. Lynthycum, Weſt river.

Mrs. Maynard, Lydia M'Donald, Gilbert Murdoch, Annapolis; Philip Miller, Mr. Minchin, care of Gorge Hardy, Anne-Arundel county.

Heſter Nicholſon, Samuel Nicholſon, Annapolis.

Richard Owings, ſen. Anne-Arundel county.

Leonard Preſell, Annapolis.

Hyde Ray, Annapolis; Richard Rawlings, Anne-Arundel county.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, Maj. Snowden, Anne-Arundel county.

John Thomas, Annapolis; John C. Thomas, Anne-Arundel county.

Mrs Wollerſton, Henry Ward, James Williamſon, Annapolis; Caleb Warfield, Anne-Arundel county. 3

S. GREEN, P. M.

N. B. No letters delivered without the money.

LANDS for SALE.

I WILL ſell my dwelling plantation, containing 602 acres of LAND, lying on Beard's creek, diſtant from the city of Annapolis 7 miles, from the city of Waſhington 31 miles; the above land lays very level, and produces well in corn, tobacco, and ſmall grain, and is well watered, having good ſprings in each field; the improvements are, a dwelling-houſe 40 feet by 24, with two rooms and a paſſage on the lower floor, and three rooms above ſtairs, a kitchen, adjoining the dwelling, ſmoke-houſe, hen-houſe, turkey-houſe, corn-houſe, alſo a large barn, 48 by 24, ſhedded on each ſide for ſtabling horſes and cattle; nearly one half of this land is ſtanding in timber, ſuch as red oak, white oak, and ſome cheſnut, and lays very convenient to good landings on the water. For the convenience of purchaſers this plantation will be divided into two lots.

I will alſo ſell 350 acres of land, adjoining my mill lands, and lying on South river, about the ſame diſtance from Annapolis and the city of Waſhington; theſe lands lay well for cultivation, and have produced good crops of corn and tobacco; the improvements are, a dwelling, ſome out houſes, and a tobacco houſe 40 by 24 feet, nearly one half of the land is in woods, and laying on the river, ſuch as red oak and cheſnut, and ſome white oak, fit for ſhip building. The terms are as follow: one third of the purchaſe money in hand, the reſidue in three equal payments, with intereſt from the day of ſale. Bond, with good ſecurity for the payment of principal and intereſt, will be required. On payment of the purchaſe money good titles will be given, by

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN. 4

PUBLIC SALE.

On Thurſday the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, will be SOLD, on the premiſes, purſuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery,

THE real eſtate of Mr. RINALDO JOHNSON, lying in Prince-George's county, on the river Patuxent, conſiſting of ſeveral tracts of land, which contain in the aggregate between fifteen and eighteen hundred acres, the preciſe quantity whereof will be aſcertained by an actual ſurvey, before the day of ſale.

The land is exceedingly fertile, and on it are a large and commodious dwelling-houſe, a good kitchen, waſh-houſe, ſmoke-houſe, ice-houſe, dairy, carriage-houſe, ſtables, and ſeveral large barns, all of which are in complete repair. There is alſo a very valuable griſt mill on the premiſes, and other convenient and uſeful buildings, but it is deemed unneceſſary to give a more minute deſcription of them, ſince, it is preſumed, that any perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe the property will view it before the ſale takes place.

The above eſtate will be ſold to pay, in the firſt place, a debt due to the late DANIEL BULANY, Eſq; and the purchaſer or purchaſers thereof muſt pay the money at the time of the ſale, or immediately on the ratification of the ſale by the chancellor. A conveyance will be made on payment of the purchaſe money.

THOMAS BUCHANAN, Truſtee.

September 28, 1803. 5X

The ſubſcriber has ready made, and for SALE, at his houſe, near the Sadt-houſe, the following articles of houſehold furniture, viz.

MAHOGANY deſks, deſk and book-caſe, bureaus, wardrobes, ſecretaries, ſide boards, dining, breakfaſt, and card tables, drawing room and eaſy chairs, ſofas, bedſteads of different kinds, baſon ſtands, knife caſes, liquor do. paſſage lamps, and dreſſing glaſſes, a good eight day clock, with a handſome caſe, and ſundry other articles for houſe-keeping, which will be diſpoſed of on very moderate terms for caſh, or the uſual credit.

JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, October 10, 1803. 4

LANDS for SALE.

The ſubſcriber OFFERS for SALE the following tracts of LAND, viz.

ONE tract of 474 acres, in Allegany county, and State of Maryland, known on the general plot of that part of the county weſtward of Fort Cumberland by the name of SHAWNEY WAR, it lies in the fork of the river Little Croſſing, it is very rich, well watered, and abounds with a variety of large and valuable timber; the ſouth branch of the Little Croſſing, which is a bold never failing ſtream, runs through part of it. Alſo four 50 acre lots in ſaid county, the following numbers, 4034, 3127, 226 and 80. One tract of 1000 acres, in Greenbrier county, and State of Virginia; this tract lies on the north of Greenbrier river, not far from the dwelling of major James Grimes, is rich, well watered, and abounds with a great variety of timber, a great proportion of which is ſugar tree, walnut and cheſnut. Alſo a tract of 500 acres, in Botetourt county, and State of Virginia, on the north fork of Jenings's creek.

The above lands will be ſold low, and on accommodating terms, and if not diſpoſed of at private ſale prior to the 15th day of next November, the whole will on that day be offered at public auction, at Mr. Caton's tavern, in the city of Annapolis. Thoſe who may be diſpoſed to purchaſe are requeſted to apply to Mr. William Alexander, who will ſhew the title papers and make known the terms, or to the ſubſcriber, living at Weſt river.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

September 19, 1803. 7X

THOMAS SHAW,

At his ſtore in Church-ſtreet,

OFFERS for SALE, on reaſonable terms,

The following articles,

LOOKING glaſſes in gilt, marble and mahogany frames, dreſſing glaſſes, with boxes & drawers, pocket do. prints of Waſhington, Jefferſon and the Waſhington family, japanned dreſſing boxes, ſugar canniſters, plate warmers, knife, bread and ſnuffer trays, chamber and portable lamps, entry do. plated and braſs candleſticks, one handſome plated coffee urn, one tea do. one pair cut glaſs gerandoles, mahogany knife boxes, do. portable writing deſks, ſatin wood and yew tree caddies, ſilver caddy ſhells, mahogany and leather backgammon tables, a few gold watches, watch keys and ſeals, tin plate buckets, japanned ſpittoons, andirons, ſhovels and tongs, bellows, cinder ſifters, chaffing diſhes, ladles, ſkimmers, fleſh forks, ſkewers, gridirons, duſt pans, ſhot belts, powder flaſks, pearl ſleeve buttons, black knee buckles, ſciſſors, needles, pins, court plaiſter, ivory and horn combs, tooth bruſhes, violin ſtrings and pegs, bodkins, tambour needle caſes, fifes, writing and letter paper, copy books, quills, wafers, ink-powder, ſlates, Reeve's boxes water colours, lead pencils, camel's hair do. colour tyles, ſquare black crayons, round do. glazed, ſcrubbing, ſweeping duſting, cloaths, head, ſhoe and hearth bruſhes, girth webb, faſh line, bed cords, curtain rings, commode handles, door, drawer, deſk, cupboard and trunk locks, wood ſaws, compaſs and key hole do. bolts, hinges, nails, ſcrews, tacks, brads, &c. cloak pins, pendant rings, faſh pulleys, ſifting handles, cork ſcrews, boot hooks, bed ſcrews, carpenter's rules and compaſſes, braſs nails, fiſh ſkin, ſand paper, ſore planes, jack do. ſmoothing and bead do. whiting, white lead, ſweet oil, bitters, ſnuff, tumblers, decanters, wine glaſſes, goblets, ſalts, claret glaſſes, ale and jelly do. Havanna ſegars, pepper, alſpice, nutmegs, mace, pearl barley, rice, chocolate, tea, ſugar, brandy, ſpirit, gin, rum, and whiſkey.

Annapolis, September 20, 1803. 7

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency.

JONATHAN BEARD. 6

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly to releaſe him from debts that he is unable to pay.

THOMAS T. GREENFIELD.

Charles county, September 8, 1803. 8X

JOHN HYDE,

TANNER and CURRIER,

ANNAPOLIS.

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to the public generally, and to his friends particularly, for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes for a continuance of their favours. He has now on hand a quantity of excellent ſoal and upper leather, which he will ſell as low as can be purchaſed in Baltimore. He will give caſh, or leather in exchange, for all kinds of hides, and will take one or two apprentices to the above buſineſſes. 11

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing thoſe who may have property for ſale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.

Annapolis, Auguſt 17, 1803.

C. MILLS. 13

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.